PASSENGER BUSINESS NOT SO PROF-ITABLE TO RAILWAYS.

Alleged Violation of Rates by Local Lines - Transcontinental Agreement Not Yet a Certainty.

There are but three roads in the country on which the revenue from passenger business is equal to or in excess of the revenue from freight service, and freight traffic is really the backbone of railroad business. The New York, New Haven & Hartford, including the Old Colony system, is one of the roads which derive more revenue from its passenger than its freight traffic. The trunk lines, despite their great efforts to build up a large suburban business, do not show as good results as from freight business. The Erie road does a large suburban traffic, which it has been building up for twenty years, yet in 1893, notwithstanding its heavy world's fair traffic, the passenger earnings were only \$5,000,000 in round numbers, against freight earnings of \$7,000,000, and the proportion of earnings between freight and passenger service is about the Name with the other trunk lines. The New York Sun says:

"In respect to freight earnings, the Pennsylvania railroad stands at the head, an annual revenue from this source of \$35,000,000. The New York Central comes next, with \$30,000,000, and then following in the order named (taking the figures for 1893) the Southern Pacific, \$29,000,000; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, \$28,000,000; Chicago Northwestern, \$26,000,000; St. Paul, \$25, 60,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, \$19,-60,000; Baltimore & Ohio and Erie, \$17,000,-00; Lake Shore, \$14,000,000; Louisville & Nashville, \$14,000,000; Rock Island, \$13,000,-Illinois Central, \$12,000,000; Union Pa-Ific, \$11,000,000, and Chesapeake & Ohio, \$8,-60 000. The enormous freight business of merican railroads is peculiar to them. The Inited States is, practically, the only counby in which the freight tonnage exceeds the number of passengers carried. In France, according to a late report, the revenue from passengers exceeded the freight raffic in the proportion of two to one. It is even larger in England. In Germany the proportion of passenger traffic to freight traffic is four to three. In Italy the ortion is three to one; in Spain witzerland it is four to one. If the schediled rates of freight charges could be rigdly maintained, American railroads would, offt from freight business, for the exense of maintaining a road for such trafe is much less than for similar service in he passenger business. Speed is of much ess account with freight than with passenger trains, and the cost of operating the former is much less."

Trouble Among the Local Lines. A special meeting of the passenger men connected with the local association was held yesterday to confer as regards some alleged violations of rates by two of the roads in the association, and for a time there was considerable loud talk. The Pennsylvania and the Big Four passenger men alleged that the Monon and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton were not adhering to tariff rates, as the spirit of the agreement between the several local lines uires. After a three hours' session, during which about every member present had something to say, it was agreed to clean off the slate and each member to live up to the agreement. "The fact is," said one of the local agents, "rates have been better maintained the last three months at Inolis than at any time in the last two years, and without doubt the manner the ssenger agents of each road in the asociation were watching the others is the eason of the rate situation being as free rom demoralization as it is."

Transcontinental Lines. The general meeting of all the Western lines adjourned again at Chicago yesterday to allow the transcontinental lines to struggle with the question of rates in their territory. They were at the thing all day and will be at it to-day again. They claim they are making as rapid progress as is possible under the circumstances, but it is doubtful if the general meeting will be able to take any action toward floating the big ciation before the first of next week. It must be done by that time or the representatives of some of the roads will be comlled to leave for home. Some of them have already announced that they cannot remain longer than the middle of next week. The transcontinental lines yesterday were discussing the question of one-way rates and think that they will get together on them by to-morrow.

Personal, Local and General Notes. In November the Indiana Car Service Association handled 19,007 cars.

The Panhandle Company has abandoned Hartford City as a point for its engines to take coal and water. General Superintendent Waldo, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, was in the city yesterday on official business.

G. Clinton Gardner, general manager of the Ohlo River railroad, has sent in his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. Charles Watts, general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, has creek, Va.

T. E. Hughes, manager of the telegraph lines of the Pittsburg & Western and formerly with the Panhandle, was buried yesterday at Pittsburg. The Indiana Car Service Association wil hold its annual meeting next Wednesday to

select officers. Nineteen roads now aid in Judge Bacon, representing the Chicago & Rock Island, and C. C. Henyon, representooking after business.

The Santa Fe officials announce that, from motives of economy, they will hence-forth abandon the compilation of the company's weekly gross earnings.

Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traf-fic Association, is confident that favorable action will be taken by Congress this session to legalize pooling by railways. The remains of H. Page, late traffic manager of the Elgin, Jollet & Eastern, and formerly general freight agent of the Big Four, will be buried to-day at Dayton, O. Roads in the Central Traffic Association

announce that they will sell holiday tickets, beginning Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, good to return up to and including Jan. 2. H. Bartlett, engineer of the motive power of the Pennsylvania's shops at Altoona, has been tendered the position of superident of motive power of the Boston

Net earnings of the entire Atchison sys-tem for the month of October were \$1,571,338 decrease of \$217,408 from the same month of last year. Operating expenses were de-creaced \$10,551. The private car of Wm. R. McKeen, president of the T. H. & I. R. R. Com-

pany, passed through the city last night en route for New York, with Mr. McKeen's N. K. Elliott, general superintendent of

the Vandalia, was in the city yesterday. He says the company is experiencing no trouble in making the new and faster schedule with Trains 20 and 21.

The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville earned In November \$74,451.86, an increase over November, 1893, of \$1,127.99. Since July 1 the road has earned \$403,265.88, an increase over the corresponding period of 1893 of \$23,696.60. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City is ig more aggressive in its efforts to

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bron-chitis and Wasting, Famphics free.

FREIGHT PAYS BEST | get some of the through travel between the East and West. It has reduced is runing time between Toledo and St. Louis two

> R. H. Nicholas has been appointed su-perintendent of the New York, Philadel-phia & Norfolk, vice H. W. Dunne, re-signed. Mr. Nicholas was formerly a division superintendent on the New York

So many of the citizens of Lafayette have expressed a desire to attend some of the Chapman meetings in this city that on Tuesday next the Big Four will make a \$1.30 round-trip rate between that city and the capital. Freight business on the Panhandle lines has fallen off some, and the regular train

crews are asking the transportation de-partment to discharge all extra men, to enable the regular train crews to make better pay. The Chicago & Rock Island is said to b behind the project to build a road from El Paso to Liberal, Kan., the completion of which will give the Rock Island a line from Chicago to Mexico 200 miles shorter

than any now existing. James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania Company, has gone East for a conference with the officials of the Pennsylvania regarding matters connected with he Vandalia, the annual meeting of the

latter occurring next month. The Wabash earned in the fourth week of November \$325,442. an increase over the coresponding week of 1893 of \$8,841. This improvement is the more gratifying from the fact that it is the first week in many months which an increase had been shown. Those well informed as regards the af-fairs of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois say the business of the road still suffers

through the friction between some of its transportation officials, even soing so far, it is stated, that the trainmen take sides. The stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is now selling at the lowest figure at any time in the last thirty-two years. Vice President Harris is very indignant that an Eastern financial paper says the road is being skinned in the matter of operating ex-

The new time schedule of the Cincinnati, lamilton & Dayton has a fast train from Indianapolis to Cincinnati at 8 a. m., will take effect Sunday. The train will be run daily. Pasenger men think it a good stroke for that company to run such a train at

It is stated that the men who were discharged two months after the Debs strike on the Wabash for the relations they bore to the strike find it difficult now to get jobs on any road which uses any portion of the Wabash system in reaching the Wabash terminals.

The report of the Union Pacific railway, exclusive of branches, for the year ending June 3, 1894, shows gross earnings, \$15,263,-913; decrease, \$4,479,883; operating expenses, \$10,176,448; decrease, \$1,605,555; total income, \$7,107,544; decrease, \$4,026,341; deficiency, \$1,-The general passenger agents of the Southwest Missouri lines have entered nto an agreement to do a straight business, maintaining rates and living up to the agreement in the matter of paying commissions. After Dec. 15 every road in the association will strictly adhere to tariff rates. The Big Four people now expect to have two trains a day in and out of Louisville after Feb. 1, via North Vernon, from there using the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern tracks. By June 1 the company expects to be using its own tracks and bridge from Watson, on the B. & O. S. W. to Louis-

Charles F. Mayer, president, and C. K. Lord, vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio, are on their way to Monterey, Mex. They are members of the Mexican syndicate recently organized in Baltimore to build roads in northern Mexico and for the establishment of other important industrial

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, is experiencing a difficult time in getting the officers of the coal carrying roads together to take up the request of the independent operators to equalize tidewater and line rates on the great commodity which yields so much of the revenue to the coal carrying roads,

A large sum of money has been expended on the Chicago & Ohio River road, which now runs from Olney to Sidell, Ill. New bridges and trestles have been constructed, a large mileage of new rails laid, new depots erected and better train service established. It is stated that as soon as the finanial skies brighten this road will be extended both on its north and south ends. Master Mechanic Pennock, of the Pannandle shops at Logansport, has devised a

snow plow which is not expensive, but olds fair to be very effective in clearing tracks. The plow is attached to the end o an ordinary gondola car, which is loaded down with ballast. Underneath this car is a flange, which cleans off the rails after the main plow throws off the bulk of the snow. The flange can be raised or lowered by gir pressure.

The question of the switching charge of 2 on each car delivered at the Union Stockards in Chicago will make more trouble for the shippers before it is adjusted. The roads have practically decided that they will add the \$2 which the courts have said that they have no right to charge, to the regular freight tariff. This proceeding will provoke a prolonged howl from a large number of shippers, and the fight against the charge will be renewed more vigorously than before.

Work has been practically suspended on the Monon's new shops at Lafayette for several days on account of the bricklayers striking because the contractor allowed ome day laborers to throw dry brick into a ditch and then throw mortar upon them. The bricklayers claimed that the contractors should allow them to do the work at regular rates. The delay places the con-tractors in bad shape, as under the agreement, after Jan. 1, if the shops are not inder roof, the contractors must pay a forfeit for every day the work is prolonged

A gentleman well informed as regards the ffairs of the Seaboard Air-line says that he election of E. St. John as vice presilent and general manager of that system is in consequence of an alleged clash be-tween the outgoing vice president, Winder, and the Myers-Robinson interest in that property, which dates back a year or more, when Major Myers was relieved of the suerintendency of the lines. ohn is to perform the duties of vice president and general manager, it evidently means that Major Winder and his son will retire, respectively, from official posi-

SALVAGE FROM THE OLD ROOF.

tions on that system.

Custodian Griffin Covered the State House for \$17,000.

Custodian Tim Griffin, who had the disbursement of the \$20,000 appropriated for the new roof to the Statehouse, will make a report to the next Legislature as to the use of the money. The roof cost a little over \$17,000, and the balance of about \$2,800 has been turned over to the State general fund. The lead recovered from the roof, after the removal of the slate, was sold to Knight & Jillson by the pound and brought \$1,811, which was turned into the general fund. There is a quantity of slate and copper which the custodian will dispose of when the Legislature gives him directions. The slate is worth at least \$5,000, being of an unusually heavy quality and has been tested by actual use. The roof of the Statehouse was too flat for a successful covering of slate, and since the copper was substituted there have been no leaks and the building is safe from damage on this score. The custodian is appointed by the Governor, and has yet two years to serve before his term expires. The marble of the lower floor is now undergoing a cleaning with a strong lye in order to remove the tobacco stains, which are the bane of the custodian's life.

PIERRE GRAY SERIOUSLY ILL.

His Father Has Been Notified that His Recovery Is Doubtful.

Pierre Gray, son of ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray, is lying very ill at his home on East St. Clair street, and his father has been notified that his recovery is doubtful. A surgical operation is to be performed for the second time in the hope that it may afford a new lease of life, but the surgeons do not extend much hope. Dr. Cook is his physician. Mr. Gray has a wife, but no children. They have been well known in society circles since their marriage and removal from Portland to this city.

A Postmaster on a Spree. Postoffice Inspector Fletcher yesterday from West Point, Ind., where he was sent to arrange the affairs of the postmaster, John Buchanon, who went on a drunk and used money belonging to the postoffice, amounting to \$50. His bonds-men made good the deficit and were placed in charge of the office. Buchanon's suc-Postmaster-general.

Marriage Licenses. William C. Kuhlman and Acemath V. Wil-John Holt and Narcissa Irvin. Charles Bolander and Margaret L. Linken-

UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES ATTEND-ING CRIMINAL COURT CASES.

Fred Connor's Father Begged Mercy for His Wayward Son-Embezzler Hick Weeps.

Two young and neatly-dressed men occupied the prisoner's dock in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon. Both were about twenty years of age, and neither of them had the appearance of hardened criminals. One was Earle Spain, who had just been indicted by the grand jury for petit larceny. The other was Fred J. Connor, the youthful burglar surprised by the police three nights ago while in the act of robbing the Steffen cigar store on East Washington street. Connor is the son of respectable parents living at No. 1116 North Delaware street. Spain was arrested a month ago for stealing a bicycle from one of the high-school buildings. In place of the wheel which he carried away he left an old one, and this gave the police a clew. Spain and Connor grew up from boyhood together, and while both were early in their teens they were sent to Plainfield Reform School for incorrigibility. Judge McCray, after a close investigation of Spain's case, concluded that he would be better off in the penitentiary, and sentenced him to two years, with a fine of \$60. Connor broke down and wept when brought before the court and asked that the proceedings be delayed until his father could arrive. He made no attempt to deny

his guilt, but asserted that he had been a tool and pupil of John Lawhorn, a man who is known as an old timer in crime. When the father of the prisoner came into the court room he walked directly up to the judge and began to plead for mercy for his son. His story was a pitiful one, and the pathetic side was not lost on the court. The boy, it seems, is the youngest of three brothers who have been reared by parents of the highest respectability. The elder brothers are reputable young business men and the father occupies a responsible position with a prominent Indianapolis firm. The conduct of the wayward long ago broke the mother's heart, and so deep is her anguish and humiliation over the recent episode of the boy that she dreads to face her friends, and does not leave the house. The elder Connor told the court that his son's disgrace was due the effects of sensational literature. Several years ago, while the prisoner was yet a boy, he ran away in company with Earl Spain. Both were afflicted with an unhealthy imagination, caused by the pe-rusal of the "dime novel," and they left Indianapolis armed with pistols and knives, bound for the frontier. The father of young Connor set out to search for him, nd found the truant pair in St. Louis. A year or two later both were sent to Plain-field, from which institution Connor wes released some time ago on "ticket-of-leave." His parents had not seen him for three weeks prior to the attempted burglary of Steffen's cigar store. Lately he has evinced a disposition to get away rom home again, and three weeks ago he informed his parents that he would like to make a trip to New York. The family discussed the plan and finally consented to his going East. The young man made preparations to leave and kissed his mother od-bye. The next heard of him he was under arrest for burglary. The prisoner said that it was his intention to leave the city, and that when he bid his parents farewell he had no other thought in view. The day after he left home he said that a woman came to him with a message fron Lawhorn. He went to see the latter, and plan was concocted to burg'arize the

oner back to jail.

Steffen store. Judge McCray told the young man's father that he would reserve sen-

tence for a day or two, and sent the pris-

TWO YEARS FOR HICKS. Man Who Embezzied \$3,000 from M O'Connor & Co. Pleaded for Mercy. George E. Hicks, the commercial traveler who embezzled \$3,000 from the wholesale grocery firm of M. O'Connor & Co., was yesterday given two years in the penitentiary by Judge McCray, of the Criminal Court. The prisoner threw himself upon the mercy of the court, pleaded guilty to the crime and tearfully begged for leniency. He came into court yesterday afternoon alone, his wife following later. Hicks gave the court a letter from the detective who arrested him in Mexico, which said that he had accompanied the officer to Indianapolis without a requisition. Mr. O'Connor, the late employer of the prisoner, was present and asked that Hicks be given the lightest possible sentence. As the prisoner stood before the bar of justice the tears streamed down his face and his voice trembled with emotion. He said he expected a penitentiary sentence, but begged for the sake of his wife and children that a light penalty be imposed. It was his purpose, he said, to go to prison, conduct himself properly and to come back with a determination to lead an honest life in the future. Judge McCray administere a sentence of two years, which is the light est punishment that could be inflicted. A few minutes after sentence had been pro-nounced Mrs. Hicks came into the court room and accompanied her husband back to

MR. JOHNSTON'S ZINC FARM.

Sues Two Prominent Men Allegi Misrepresentation. William M. Johnston yesterday began an action against Samuel F. Galloway and Albert F. Kopp for the alleged violation of a contract made in April, 1893. On that date the plaintiff avers that he purchased three hundred acres of land in Missouri on the representation of the defendants that the land was rich in zinc ore; that it then supported ten shafts already opened and the requisite amount of machinery to operate the mine. As part payment he placed in the hands of the defendants the sum of \$2,500, with the agreement that \$2,500 more would be paid after a certain interval. The plaintiff shows that he bought the land without having viewed it, and now avers that he was the victim of a misrepresenta tion on the part of the defendants. He seeks to recover the first payment made and asks the court to cancel his note for

TWO BROTHERS SENTENCED.

One of the Hancock Trio Acquitted on the Counterfeiting Charge. Judge Baker yesterday sentenced Walter Hancock, who was convicted of handling counterfeit money, to six months at hard labor in the workhouse of this county. His brother Elmer was sent to the Prison North for four years and six months. He threw himself upon the mercy of the court and said he had become repentant, and f the court would lighten the sentence he would promise to lead a correct Christian life. The court, however, took the view that there would be better opportunity for genuine repentance in the penitentiary. The third of the brothers, Charles Hancock, was acquitted. These young men hail from Owen county. They belong to a class of countryment who, as Major Carter says, have very little to think of in their secluded life, and who want to make it easier to get hold of money.

A WATER WORKS RECEIVER.

Judge Baker Decides to Appoint One

for Bloomington Plant. Judge Baker yesterday granted the application of creditors of the Bloomington Water Works Company for a receiver. The attorneys were directed to confer and select a receiver satisfactory to each side, and were informed that a day would be set for a hearing in case they could not agree. The case has been in the federal court for over a year and has been argued in every detail. The litigation relates to the construction of the works. The company has never paid a cent of dividends, and has only a few patrons.

Asks \$25,000 for His Son's Injuries. Andrew Krantzel is suing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$25,000 damages in the Circuit Court. Last spring the twelve-year-old son of the Krantzels was run down by a Panhandle engine and one of his legs so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. The ratiroad company avers that the boy was sleeping on the track and that the engineer was unable to reverse his engine in time to avert the accident. The parents of the boy say that he had gone into the commons lying along

the track to get clover for his pet rabbit, and while intent on his errand was struck by the engine. Argument in Hignight's Case. The Hignight injunction case was before Judge Harvey, of the Superior Court, yesterday. The case has now resolved itself into a trial before the court, in which evidence as to the facts in the matter was yesterday taken. A number of witnesses were examined, among whom were Mayor Denny. This morning the court will hear argument and will then decide the case in accordance with his construction of the

Rachel Newgarden's Affairs. The firm of Bischof & Adler yesterday filed a suit in replevin against Rachel Newgarden and Edward Stalt, trustee in posssion, for Maria Rhodius, Fahnley & Mc-Crea and others, for the possession of goods valued at \$676.75. The plaintiffs demand possession of the property and ask for judgment in the sum of \$500 for the detention of the goods.

Sentenced for Robbing a Pensioner. Abraham Lewis, accused of robbing Ezra Sutton, a Morgan county pensioner, was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday and sent to the penitentiary for three years. Charles Hart, whose real name is McAvoy, was tried for complicity in the robbery, but has not yet been sentenced.

Pennsylvania Bank Sues. The Union National Bank, of Mt. Joy, Pa. resterday filed a suit on a note against the Premier Steel Works and Charles W. De Pauw. It is alleged that a note signed by the defendants was discounted at this bank and has not been paid.

Jury Commissioners Appointed. Joseph F. Flack and John M. Spann have been appointed jury commissioners for Marion county. Mr. Spann succeeds William McVey, of Pike township. The appointment was made by Judge Brown.

> THE COURT RECORD. Superior Court.

Room 2-L. M. Harvey, Judge. Emma C. Hardy vs. James E. Hardy. Evidence heard and decree of divorce granted plaintiff with custody of children. James Hignight vs. Caleb S. Denny and George W. Powell; dissolution of injunction. On trial by court.

Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Benjamin Richcreek vs. Columbus Felts: reet lien. Dismissed at defendant's costs. Benjamin Richcreek vs. Willard Hubbard: treet lien. Dismissed at defendant's costs. Ephraim Pretzfulder vs. George A. Boeckling; to set aside deed and damages. On

Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Andrew Krantzel vs. P., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company; damages. On trial by Nancy E. Glasscock vs. Jennie Hunter: slander. Jury disagrees. New Suits Filed.

Max Bischof et al. vs. Rachel Newgarden t al.; suit in replevin. Superior Court, Lola M. Williams vs. George A. Williams; uit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 3. Herman Ackelow vs. Alexander Ernestioff; suit on account. Superior Court,

Hattle L. Love vs. James F. Love; suit or divorce. Superior Court, Room 2. William H. Johnston vs. Samuel Galloway et al.; complaint on contract. Superior James A. Wildman, Trustee, vs. William Privett: suit on note. Circuit Court.
Ida E. Small vs. George Small; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 1.

CORONER CASTOR'S REFORM. Withdraws His Bill and Proposes an

Economical Plan. Coroner Castor has decided to withdraw the bill he filed with the County Commissioners a few days ago. He says he has been engaged in looking over the law and devising a plan to reduce the cost of the office to the taxpayers.

"I have decided," he said yesterday, "to charge the county nothing for the examination of witnesses, except in important cases in which an unusual number of witnesses may be examined, claiming, however, the may be examined, claiming, however, the \$16 fee which I am allowed by the law for the first day's work on a case. I will charge no mileage within the city limits, and will see that my constable does not charge con-

structive mileage." This will make a considerable reduction n the profits of the office which have been enormous in the last two years. Dr. Castor, however, has decided to stand by is promises to run the office on an econom ical basis, rather than squeeze the office for

the fees the iniquitous law allows. The Coroner and His Work. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal It is certainly an unfoftunate feature of our political system that the individual who happens to draw a prize in our political lottery must stand the abuse that should fall heavily upon the author of the system. In the case of our coroner, Dr. Castor has admittedly only followed the precedents laid down by his predecessors, and maintains that some of these attacks are too nearly akin to personalities to be justifiable by any rule of consistency. In the first place, the Republican critics show little policy in attacking this one of our first in cumbents since a Democratic Legislature made it possible for a coroner to draw just double the fee in each individual case for the same service in a 40,000 county that the same official receives in a county of half that size, and where these learned Democratic philosophers should have known that cases to be investigated is largely increased by reason of the population being more dense. Who will venture to assert that in counties where towns of 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants prevail that such cases as those of the Winnie Smith-Thomas, the numerous suicide cases of recent date, or even the Koesters case of more remote date, are as frequent as in the more populous counties of larger cities? Many will also remember that in reference to the Koesters case the coroner received a good round of severe censure for being lax in his early investi-gation of it. The cause of the people can only be served by diligence on the part of the coroner in investigating all such cases where there is any doubt, going on the rule that where there is doubt there is suspicion, and in case any one is apprehended the law gives the accused, in his turn, the benefit of the doubt on trial by court or jury. It will certainly be a mistake to bind the hands of the coroner too closely. The fees for individual cases should be reduced and the method of counting days of service made to conform to some stated rules by act of Legislature, and thus relieve the incumbent from such censure. Indianapolis, Dec. 6.

THE WORLD'S POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster Sahm Receives Notice of Cheaper Postage to Distant Lands.

Postmaster Sahm has received the official announcement from Postmaster-general Bissell notifying him that the new arrangements perfected by the Universal Postal Union will go into effect Jan. 1. The order reads as follows:

"By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Postmaster-general by Section 3912 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in view of the fact that all the countries and colonies of the civilized world, with the exception of Cape Colony the Orange Free State and certain islands. are now embraced in the Universal Postal Union, it is hereby ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1895, the postage rates and conditions applicable to articles mailed in the United States, addressed for delivery within the Universal Postal Union, shall be applicable also to similar articles ad dressed for delivery at places not embraced in the Universal Postal Union, except as hereinafter mentioned. This order does not apply to articles destined for Canada, Mexico or United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, to which more liberal postal rates and conditions now apply." The rates after this order goes into effect will be as follows, except with the postoffices named:

"First-class matter, 5 cents for each half ounce; newspapers and other printed matter. 1 cent for each two ounces; postal cards, 2 cents each; samples of merchandise, 2 cents for each four ounces or less, and, exceeding four ounces, at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces; commercial papers, 5 cents for ten ounces or less. and, exceeding ten ounces, at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces; registration fee,

MRS. BROOKS'S EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Hannah Brooks, "Aunt Hannah," as

she was commonly known, has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the time she was eleven years old, and she was now sixty-two. For over fifty years she had walked in the straight and narrow path and had never failed to observe the ordinances of the church, or to rebuke sin wherever she detected it. Many people, even church members, felt that Mrs. Brooks's standard of behavior was a little too exacting and severe for nineteenth century use. She was quite as puritanical in her views as if she had been a direct descendent of a Pilgrim father and had lived all her life on stony New England soil instead of having been born in Indiana of parents who had never been east of Ohio. The puritan influence affects all American character more or less, and it is a mistake to suppose that the stern and rigid code of conduct commonly ascribed to that influence is confined to one locality or is accepted only by Americans whose family trees were planted in this soil before the revolution. Mrs. Brooks had early been taught to believe that dancing was a device of the enemy of mankind to ensnare the souls of youth. Card playing was an abomination that none could tamper with without danger of missing heaven; while as for the theater, that was simply an open door to the place of everlasting torment. All through her life she had frequently found it necessary to warn and reprove young people of her acquaintance who showed an inclination to indulge in the two first-named frivolities, but the theater evi was one she had encountered only in recent years. Aunt Hannah had never lived in the city, her home having been first upon a farm, and, later, and for many years now, in the little town of Cicero, which has no opera house and whose dramas are not played upon the stage. With increasing frequency the rumor came to her that some young man or maiden had visited the theater in Indianapolis to see a performance by graceless play-actors-a "show," they called it-and if these erring young persons were in the church she invariably took pains to make a personal remon strance and to urge them to turn again to

the straight and narrow path. Among themselves these young people feeling a little guilty and consciencestricken over their conduct, nevertheless, said sometimes that Aunt Hannah was hard and unsympathetic, and that she would not talk so if she were not so oldfashioned and understood how harmless theaters really were. But Mrs. Brooks was not unsympathetic. She believed firmly that all these things were wicked. She had been taught so, and had seen no reason to change her opinion. Believing thus, and being very direct, outspoken and fearless in her methods, she hesitated not to speak her mind when occasion seemed to require She was an uncommonly intelligent and well-informed woman for one of her limited opportunities, being a close reader of such literature as came in her way—the range extending from the Bible and the life of John Wesley to Roe's novels and the weekly newspaper. But reading must be supplemented by experience and observation before it gives the breadth of view and liberality of judgment. She realized vaguely that a change of sentiment had taken place in recent years concerning card playing, dancing and kindred amusements, but she felt that this was merely a symptom of the degeneracy of the times and was strongly to be combated. Even the ministry was being tainted with moral weakness, for had not Presiding Elder Daniels—and he one of the most influential men in the conference, too!-said to her one

day when she was discoursing on this sub-

ject-had he not used these almost incen-

Brooks, and perhaps it is better to let them

People must have amusements, Sister

liary words:

enjoy their pleasures under the sanction of the church. In old times they danced before the Lord, you know. This was heresy that horrified the good ady, but she resolved, let come what might, that she would abate not a jot or tittle of her efforts against sin. Whatever others might do, she would obey the spirit of the rules and regulations laid down in the Methodist Book of Discipline, and one of these rules charged that no entertainment be entered into on which the blessing of the Lord could not be asked, or words to that effect. And to the best of her ability she did. She neglected none of the accepted means of grace. She was a regular attendant at prayer meeting, where her voice was frequently raised in exhortation and prayer, as is the custom with devout and elderly sisters in that fold. She was faithful at class meeting. faithful at class meeting, and there confessed her shortcomings, with such reservations as seemed expedient in view of the fact that the listening ears were those of a dozen or so neighbors instead of a single father confessor vowed to silence. For instance, she saw no necessity for relating in detail that she lost her temper and thought a dreadful thought, which if put in print would have contained a dash, when her clothesline broke on Monday and let her week's "wash" into the mud. All she considered essential was to acknowledge, in a general way, that she was a weak and sinful creature, and to ask the prayers of her brethren and sisters that she might overcome the old Adam and lay hold more firmly on divine grace. If any of her friends and neighbors had dared to arise in the same meeting and to speak of her as weak and sinful it would have been a very different affair. But none of them did. They only sighed heavily, looked dismal and said "Amen!" or "Lord bless!" after the relation of each "experience, Of late, as it happened, Mrs. Brooks's attention had been especially attracted to matters of a theatrical drift. A son living

in Chicago sent her occasionally a Sunday paper, and those papers, as everybody knows, devote a considerable share of their space to the drama in its various phases. She had serious doubts as to the propriety she had serious doubts as to the propriety of reading these newspapers because they were labeled "Sunday," but, reflecting that it was along in the middle of the week before they reached her, she decided, through some obscure train of logic, that there was no moral delinquency in finding out just what had been going on in the world three or four days before. It was something of a task to read a twenty, thirty or forty-page Chicago paper through from beginning to end with the religious care that she did her county weekly, but in the two or three weeks that each copy lay around before another arrived she accomplished the task. Consequently she read a good deal about the theaters, much of it not to edification, because she had never seen a play nor read one, and failed to comprehend many allusions. There was something about these columns that attracted her, however, and she continued to peruse them with interest. One day she found something within her comprehension. In response to popular demand, Joseph Jefferson had reproduced his "Rip Van Winkle" that season after its semi-retirement for some years, and Chicago papers had a great deal to say about it and about him-all in the way of praise Now, Mrs. Brooks knew all about "Rig Van Winkle" and all about Jefferson. The daughter of her next-door neighbor on the east was a schoolteacher in the city-said city meaning Indianapolis, of course-and ubscribed for the Century magazine, sendng each copy home after she had read it When the family was through with it it was passed around the neighborhood, beginning with Mrs. Brooks. Among other things she found in it was Jefferson's autobiography. She began reading this under the vague impression that Joseph Jefferson was a statesman of the Thomas Jefferson type; or, if not, perhaps a great writer, hough she did not remember to have heard of him. At any rate, he must be a dis-tinguished man, for only that kind wrote biographies of themselves and got them printed. When she learned that he was only an actor it caused something of a shock, but by that time she was interested in his career and pleased with the good principles he seemed to possess and the ex-cellent moral sentiments he enunciated incidentally. It did seem strange, though, that such a man should engage in so repre hensible a calling. When she came to the account of his ap-

pearance as Rip Van Winkle she was again surprised and pleased, for had she not read Irving's story of that good-for-nothing but winsome idler? Her next-door neighbor on the west had received a copy of the "Sketch Book" as a prize for subscribing for the Weekly Bugle, and, like most other pooks in the village, it had eventually gravtated into her hands. Altogether, she was fairly well posted in regard to this particular bit of drama, and was startled one day by the discovery that

she was actually wishing to see the play and to see Jefferson. The idea was really shocking. She, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in good standing, to think of going to the theater of all places in the world. Satan himself must have put the suggestion into her mind. Did not the church discipline enjoin members to engage in no pastimes which could not be performed to the glory of God? Certainly, no one could praise God at the theater; and yet—and yet, there was nothing especially objectionable about "Rip Van Winkle," while Mr. Jefferson seemed a good sort of man according to his light. However, perhaps the theatrical columns

of the Sunday papers were just as well left alone, and she would have no more The truth was that Mrs. Brooks had, without suspecting it, a liking for the dra-matic and for the spectacular. She patron-ized all the entertainments given under church auspices, and was pleased with them in proportion as they were picturesque or exciting. She liked elecutionary performances, and was partial to the more dra-matic recitations. She never missed cha-rades or tableaux arranged by the young people, and made no criticisms, though the representations were scenes from profane history or heathen gods and goddesses ar-ranged in white cotton drapery, such as gods never wore before. She liked lively nusic-dance music, if she only knew it-evival meetings of the stirring, fervid sort, and temperance meetings where the emo-tions were played upon by skillful speakers. A week or so after this twinge of worldtemptation Mrs. Brooks went to spend a few days with her married daughter in Indianapolis to help that young matron with her winter sewing. The very evening of her arrival her son-in-law remarked to his wife at the supper table:

"Maria, Joe Jefferson is to play 'Rip Van Winkle' to-morrow night. You know we have been waiting to see him again, and I have bought tickets" I have bought tickets."

Now, Mrs. Brooks knew that since her marriage her daughter had departed from

he strict ways of her youth, and now and then indulged in that perilous frivolity, progressive euchre, and attended the theater. She had made vigorous remonstrance, as in duty bound, but, finding her protests of no use, had abandoned the fight, at least till an opportune season. Out of respect to her mother's feelings, Maria tacitly ignored the subject, and now endeavored to signal her husband to silence, but he went placidly on, and invited his motherin-law to go with them, saying he would secure another seat. Much to his surprise, and more to that of his wife, Mrs. Brooks not manifest that animosity toward heaters which a mention of them in her presence had been wont to arouse, and which the artful son-in-law had hoped to excite on this occasion for his own delectation. On the contrary, she took up the sub-ject with a show of interest more eager than she knew, and displayed so much fa-miliarity with Jefferson and his play that the two younger people looked at each other in wonder. But when urged to say whether or not she would go she suddenly stiffened and responded coldly: "George Henry, you know my principles in regard to such places. To-morrow night I shall go to hear Francis Murphy. I know the way to the hall, and am not afraid to go and come alone.'

Next evening came, but Maria had a headache and could not go. George pro-posed to escort his mother-in-law to the Murphy meeting and leave her there while he went to the theater for an act or two-"for it was really a pity to miss it when we had the tickets and the time, you know, mother Brooks," he said solemnly, winking at his wife over his mother-in-law's head. "You know going to see Jefon is not like going to see other acto He plays such nice, clean, moral plays and is such a high-toned, moral manchurch member, and all that-that it is almost as good as going to a religious meetng to hear him.

"Church member, is he?" was Mrs. Brooks's only response, but the acute George Henry detected an expression in deorge Henry detected an expression in her eye that led him to whisper to his wife, as he kissed her good-night: "If we are not home till late you may know that I have inveigled your esteemed parent into a wild orgy at the theater."

It was a fair night, and they walked down. The Grand Opera House was on the way to Tomlinson Hall, and as they drew near its portals the orchestra could be near its portals the orchestra could be heard discoursing some very lively music preliminary to the rising of the curtain. When they reached the entrance George Henry turned toward it.
"Come, mother Brooks. Let's hear Jeffer-

son. You may never have another chance. He beats Francis Murphy all hollow. It's all right. You'll find lots of good people there who wouldn't go to any other play or to see any other actor for the world." There was a faint remonstrance—where were Mrs. Brooks's accustomed vim and decision. There was a feeble holding back of her steps, but her eyes were fixed on the distant drop curtain, visible through open doors-and in she went. It was an event in her life. The stage, with its setting, was as novel to her as to a child. There it all was, just as she had read about it, but so much more real—the village green, the old Dutch burghers, the vixenish Gretchen, little Katrina and the

happy-go-lucky, lazy, but lovable Rip. As played, the story had some points she did not recall in the book, but what mattered? There was Rip doing the best he could. Suppose he was lazy and shiftless and did drink a little! Such a wife was enough to drive a man to drink. Mrs. Brooks forgot time and place in following his fortunes. She leaned forward, filled with breathless wrath, when Gretchen scolded, and when, at last, she drove him from home with his dog, and Rip turned and bade her and his child a touching farewell, tears ran down her cheeks unheeded.

Then, how she thrilled at the thunder of the mysterious ninepins rolled in the hol-lows of the Catskills by Hendrick Hudson's men; how weird those old Dutchmen were; how wonderful was the red fire that flashed over them, making them look like creatures from the infernal regions! How her heart and her throat ached for the poor, pitiful old man when he woke from his twenty years' sleep and wandered back to his home to find the world changed! What a wonderful thing it was altogether that one man—for the others in the play did not matter much—that one man could make a mere story, an impossible legend, seem so true, such a thing of actual life! And what a delightful creature he was, that Rip, that Jefferson, with his airy wave of the hand and his confidential, infectious smile.

She was glad she had seen him; glad, And this statement she adhered George Henry was discreet enough to say very little about this ercapade of his mother-in-law, but she knew that she would meet no such consideration at home, for in coming out of the opera house she had jostled against young Hiram Jones, of Cicero, whom she had often rebuked for his theater-going, and whose father was her class leader. But she was not cast down. She had no intention of concealing her act. Next Sunday she went to church as usual, serene in the consciousness of looking well in a brand new, though properly plain, bonnet bought in the city. As usual, she appeared in class meeting when the hour came. Her keen eye detected a movement of interest and curiosity on the part of others present, which convinced her that young Hiram had told his story.

Brother Minshall, being called on after the opening prayer and hymn, arose and repeated with nasal emphasis the formula of forty years, beginning: "Brethren and sisters, I feel to rejoice that I am spared to be with you another Sunday, that I may tell you of the wondrous work of grace in my heart.

Sister Angeline Martin told her hearers in droning phrase that she was a weak and sinful worm of the dust, but that she had fixed her trust in the Lord and knew that He would lift her up. Uncle Ezra Hinshaw was glad to add his testimony and to say that he was on the Lord's side, and had been for nigh on to forty year. An hour spent here, he said, was worth all the fleeing joys the world

could give. And so it went on until Mrs. Brooks arose. She wasted no time in preliminaries. "I take it for granted, brethren and sisters," she said, "that you know I attended the theater when I was in the city last week, and that you want to know how I reconcile it with my professions. I did go; I got no harm, but very much enjoyment, and, I think, some good. I learned that, whatever some theater plays may be some others are as good as the best sermons. I have found out that it doesn't do to abuse all theaters because some are bad. I den't feel that I did anything wrong. I don't advise anybody else to go, and I don't advise them not. It is a matter with their own conscience. Mine is clear. I expect never to go again, but I am glad I went, and glad I learned what I learned, and glad I saw Joe Jefferson. Praise the

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," said the leader with solemn intonation, but with a faint twinkle in his eye. He was a discreet man, and had been to the theater in his time, too. So the class sang the doxology and was dismissed. Going out, Aunt Hannah met young Hiram Jones, looking a little sheepish, and shook hands with him. "Wasn't it beautiful?" said she. "Ain't you glad you went, and ain't Joseph Jef-ferson great? May he live long and pros-

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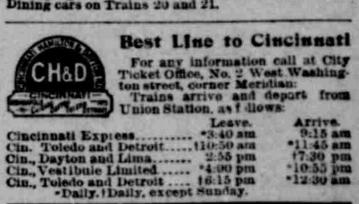
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